





# THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT, FRIDAY, FEB. 11, 1848.

## KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 10, 1848.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. GOODMAN, of the Baptist Church.

The Journal was read by the Clerk.  
A message from the House by the Clerk, announcing the passage of certain bills, &c.

### Petitions.

Petitions were presented by Senators Hobbs, Thomas, Russell and Grey, and appropriately referred.

A message was received from the Governor, making certain Military appointments, and the rule requiring the message to lie on the table one day being suspended, the nominations were confirmed.

Mr. HAMILTON offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary examine and report to the Senate, on Saturday next at 12 o'clock, whether under the provisions of the Constitution a county having a number of votes equal to the ratio, can be added to a county having less voters than the number fixed by the ratio, and that they make report in writing, so that the same may be entered upon the Journal.

Mr. RICE moved to amend the resolution, by striking out "the committee on the Judiciary" and inserting therefor "the Attorney General."

After some debate by Messrs. Hamilton and Grey in support of the resolution, Mr. Rice in favor of the amendment, and Messrs. Helm, Patterson and Hardin in opposition to both resolution and amendment.

Mr. HEADY moved to lay the resolution and amendment on the table, and the yeas and nays being called thereupon, the vote stood: Yeas 26—Nays 10. So the motion prevailed.

Mr. McNARY, from the committee on Enrollments, reported certain bills correctly enrolled.

Mr. DRAFFIN had the unanimous consent of the Senate to introduce a bill to amend the law establishing the town of Cornishville, which was appropriately referred, and he thereupon had leave to report the said bill, which was read and passed.

Mr. HOBBS had the unanimous consent of the Senate to report a bill from a Select committee, to incorporate the Long Run Baptist Church of Jefferson county; read and passed.

The SPEAKER announced Messrs. McMILLAN and FOX as the members of the joint committee on the part of the Senate, to solicit the address of the Rev. ROBERT J. BRECKENRIDGE, on Common Schools, for publication, in conformity with the resolution adopted on yesterday.

By unanimous consent, various bills from the House had their first and second readings and were appropriately referred.

A Senate bill to incorporate the Hopkinsville and Cumberland River Railroad Company, with an amendment from the House; concurred in.

A Senate bill to amend the charter of the Louisville and Elizabethtown, and Covington and Lexington Turnpike Road Companies, with an amendment from the House; concurred in.

### The Apportionment Bill.

On motion of Mr. HARDIN, the committee of the whole was discharged from the further consideration of the Apportionment Bill, and the Senate proceeded to its consideration.

Mr. BRIEN moved to amend the bill so as to unite Livingston and Marshall counties, and to give them one Representative, and to give to Calloway a separate Representative—the bill as it stands unites Calloway and Marshall.

Mr. BRIEN addressed the Senate in favor of his amendment—contending that justice and right and the Constitution, demanded that Calloway should have a separate Representative, and the small counties of Livingston and Marshall should be united—which done, they then have but a few more voters than the ratio. He did not wish to detain the Senate—he felt called upon to make a plain statement of facts in the case, and having discharged that duty he left the matter in the hands of the Senate.

Mr. PATTERSON spoke in opposition to the amendment, at length. He went into an examination of the strength of the various counties adjoining Calloway, declaring that she could draw residuum from no where which would entitle her to a separate Representative—Marshall had not the ratio, and she, neither, could draw residuum sufficient—the two lay broad side of each other and the Constitution was plain and explicit in such cases; from their affinity these two counties should go together. Livingston was differently situated—she adjoined Caldwell and drew a residuum from that county of near six hundred votes, more than enough to entitle Livingston with her own vote to a separate Representative; these counties were naturally allied, and it was right that Caldwell's residuum should go to Livingston—various counties with a large vote than Calloway and Marshall added together, had but one Representative, and from the circumstances surrounding them, this state of case was right. The same reasons existed four years ago for the adoption of the amendment now proposed, and the Senate then refused to make it; he was perfectly willing now to leave it to the Senate, and if they believed the amendment right, just, expedient and constitutional he would cheerfully submit to its decision, but he did not believe they would so determine.

Mr. BRIEN replied to the Senator from Caldwell, reviewing his position in relation to residuums, affinity, &c., and contended most strenuously that the two small counties of Calloway and Marshall should vote together. These counties had just as much right to draw the residuum of Caldwell as Livingston—they adjoined the county of the gentleman. Every principle of right and justice required that the apportionment, eight years ago, should have been made as he now proposes to do, and he hoped that his amendment would be adopted.

Mr. JAMES also replied to the Senator from Caldwell. He knew the constitution was plain and explicit, not as the gentleman had presented it, but as the amendment proposed. He then went into a review of the strength of the different counties, their geographical positions, &c., and contending that the residuum from Caldwell belonged properly to Crittenden. The committee on the apportionment had twice decided in favor of this proposition, but had finally reported Calloway and Marshall together. The gentleman from Caldwell had spoken of extraneous influences. He wished that no such thing as party should be known in forming the Apportionment bill; the affinity and intercourse between counties had nothing to do with this matter. If the bill was perfectly acceptable to him in every other particular but attaching Calloway and Marshall together, he could not, and would not vote for it. The proposition was right, clearly, and should be adopted.

Mr. PATTERSON rejoined, surveying the whole subjects, the strength of the different counties in that section, the disposition made of the various residuums, and declaring that Calloway could draw from no where but Marshall, and she having none to give, the constitution is plain and explicit, and they

must be attached, and vote together. The last thing his constituents said to him when leaving home was, to oppose this proposition. It might be supposed that he had some feeling upon the subject—he had, and he was representing the feelings of his constituents in opposing this proposition.

Mr. WALL desired to know from the chairman of the committee which reported this bill, by what process they had arrived at the report they had made. He desired to vote right, and until this was done, he should be voting entirely in the dark.

Mr. TODD, the chairman of said committee, then went into a statement, showing how they had commenced and proceeded in forming the bill—commencing at the lower end of the State, and showing the strength of the different counties, and giving it as his own, and the opinion of the committee, that according to the letter of the constitution, the counties of Calloway and Marshall should vote together.

Mr. BRADLEY discussed the merits of the question in *extenso*—showing the strength of the different counties, and supporting the apportionment made by the bill up to the county of Calloway; the union of that county and Marshall, was unjust; all he desired was that he and other Senators should discharge their duty according to the constitution—he had not one word to say about parties—they should cut no figure in this matter—the union of Livingston and Marshall was fair and just, and should be done; this would satisfy the constitution; the bill as reported would not do so in this particular, in his opinion, and he should therefore vote for the amendment.

The debate was continued by Senators Helm, Brien, Patterson and James. The debate having been concluded, and the question being "shall the amendment be adopted?" the yeas and nays were demanded.

Mr. JAMES moved a call of the roll, and three Senators were found to be absent.

Mr. DRAFFIN moved an adjournment. The motion was lost.

The yeas and nays being then taken on the amendment, the vote stood:

YEAS—Messrs. Bradley, Bramlette, Brien, English, Evans, Fox, Headly, James, Marshall, McNary, Rice, Thomas, Thurman and Young—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Boyd, Crenshaw, Daffin, Grey, Hardin, Hawkins, Helm, Henderson, Hobbs, Holloway, McMILLAN, Patterson, Russell, Slaughter, J. Speed Smith, Taylor, Todd, Walker, Wall, White and Williams—21.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. RICE offered to amend the bill by giving to Nelson only one—the bill gives her two members in the House of Representatives.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, February 10, 1848.

The House was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. GOODMAN, of the Baptist Church.

The Journal was read by the Clerk.  
Petitions were presented by Messrs. Pratt, Wood, Holmes, Warren, Bailey and Coleman.

Mr. HUGHES, for the gentleman from Wayne, (Mr. Hudson,) he being detained from the House, by sickness, presented two petitions, which were appropriately referred.

### Reports from Standing Committees.

Mr. COLLINS, Internal Improvement—a bill for the benefit of the Board of Internal Improvement; read and passed.

Mr. HUGHES had leave to offer a resolution in relation to the claim of Robert Williams; referred.  
Mr. COLLINS, a bill to amend the act incorporating the Falmouth Bridge Company; read, but withdrawn on request.

Mr. McKINNEY, of the committee on Enrollments, made a report.

A message from the Senate, announcing the passage of certain bills, &c.

Mr. HAGGARD—Education—a bill for the benefit of Common Schools, in the town of Portland; read and passed.

Also, a Senate bill for the benefit of the Commissioners of Common Schools, in Mercer county, with the opinion that it ought not to pass, and it was rejected.

Also, a Senate bill to incorporate the Lexington Female High School; read and passed.

Also, a bill to incorporate the Philo Matheon Society, of the Kentucky Military Institute; read and passed.

Also, a bill to establish the Kentucky College of Medicine and Surgery; read, and made the special order of the day for Wednesday next.

Mr. PRATT—Military Affairs—a substitute for the bill to amend the Militia Law; read, when

Mr. PRICE moved to amend the substitute by adding a section reducing the number of musters to one in April; lost—the original substitute was adopted, and the bill as amended, was then passed; 78 to 11.

Mr. WINTERSMITH—Federal Relations—against the petition of sundry citizens of the county of Boone; concurred in.

Also, a Senate bill for the benefit of Francis Giltner, &c.; with a majority opinion that it ought to pass; read.

A message from the Governor announcing his approval of certain bills, &c.

### Orders of the Day.

A bill to modify the law of 1833, prohibiting the importation of slaves.

The question being on the adoption of the amendment of the gentleman from Bourbon, (Mr. Talbut) Mr. HAGGARD was opposed to the amendment, but he was so warm a friend of the bill, that he should vote for it, even if the amendment was adopted. There had been some fifteen or twenty special laws passed this session, virtually modifying the bill, and he was in favor of extending the like privileges to all.

Mr. HARDY continued his remarks commenced yesterday. He thought the bill was not a modification of the law of 1833, but virtually a repeal, and did not deserve the title of modification. The operation of the bill would be to open the door for bringing in evil disposed and bad negroes, and he was in favor of the amendment which guarded the State against any loss by the execution of such slaves for crimes. He believed that the passage of this bill would admit bad and vicious negroes, and in that way, would afford ground upon which the abolitionists would base a further opposition to slavery in Kentucky. He repelled with indignation any insinuation of his being an abolitionist.

Mr. SPEED said to his mind the amendment was constitutional, for the provision allowing pay for a negro executed, was a statute one, and enacted out of mere public policy alone. The execution of a negro was not taking property for public use; but it was upon the principle that the negro was a nuisance, and the Commonwealth had a right to abate it. He thought the passage of the law without the amendment, would result in great injury to the public. If there was to be a modification at all, he was in favor of such a modification as would protect the community against any loss by it. There had been already paid out of the Treasury, \$59,875 61 for bad negroes, and the passage of this bill without the amendment, would increase the amount annually.

Mr. TOWLES said the gentleman from Louisville, (Mr. Speed,) had said the act of '98 was one of policy, he did not so consider it. He referred especially to the 12th section of the constitution as being the article under which he construed this amendment as unconstitutional.

If the gentleman contended that slaves were not property, let him ally himself with the Abolitionists so much denounced upon this floor; but they were universally by our law treated as property. The only question then was, are slaves property? If they are, which he presumed would not be denied by any gentleman on this floor, then the taking of them by the State for execution or any other purpose, was the taking of private property for public use—as well might the State convert my ox which may have gored a man, for public use as to take my slave. The fact that if the amendment was adopted a person buying a slave would know the conditions under which he brought him into the State, would not obviate the constitutional objection "that private property should not be taken for public use, &c." He could not consider the amendment as constitutional, in any view that could be taken of it. The act of '98 was passed to prescribe the manner of obtaining the value of the slave or slaves executed. It was as much for the interest of slave purchasers to buy well disposed and industrious slaves and to punish those guilty of crime, as it was for the State to have it done.

Mr. COLLINS did not think the amendment unconstitutional. A man could be kept from the State, even under the United States Constitution, because he had a contagious physical disease; had not then the State the right to prohibit the entrance of a person diseased with a *moral leper*? To answer all the fancies of the imagination of the gentleman from Henderson, (Mr. Towles,) would be quite different from answering the constitutional argument; he proposed only to answer the latter. The slaves are a property for one purpose, but accountable beings for another purpose, and a person owning such property must own it under the conditions of the franchise, granting the right to bring them in the State. Abolitionism has been insinuated to those who oppose this bill, but I will do my duty in spite of any such insinuations. I own slaves, and will own and sell them, but "ex necessitate" only. It is urged that the friends of the amendment do not intend to vote for this bill; it is so, but I am anxious to make it as perfect as possible before putting it upon its final passage, so as to be prepared with as good a bill as possible, if it shall pass.

Mr. TOWLES repelled the idea of having cast any Abolition insinuations.

Mr. WRIGHT referred to statistics in relation to the amount of money paid by the State for slaves executed, showing that the amount annually paid before the passage of the law of 1833 was less than the corresponding number of years since its passage.

Mr. TALBUTT explained the reason of such a state of things. That it was owing to certain surrections, as one cause, and another was the difference of the price in slaves, &c.

Mr. BOWLING did not deem it worth the while to argue the constitutional question of this amendment, as he believed the whole law of 1833 unconstitutional. The fact that the constitution gives to the Legislature the right to prohibit the bringing of slaves into this State for merchandise, implies the right to bring in for their own use.

This is a monopoly, and he opposed it, and was in favor of its modification, upon the grounds of policy. By prohibiting the purchase of, and the bringing in slaves from another State, has a tendency to support a monopoly of the slave owners of this State. He did not see the justice of allowing compensation for slaves now owned in the State, and not for those who may be brought in hereafter. If a slave bought out of the State should be killed by a slave now owned in the State, the owner of the latter would receive pay for his slave, if executed, and the former would not.

If this modification is passed, the persons who were poor and compelled to purchase slaves out of the State, would not be placed upon the same ground as those wealthy owners who had purchased them in this State, thus making a distinction to the disadvantage of the poor man. This law is unequal in its operations, for those who live in the interior of the State have the liberty to purchase slaves on every side of them, when those living in the border counties have only the liberty or right of purchasing on three sides.

Mr. HANSON thought the statistical reference made by the gentleman from Hickman (Mr. Wright) if examined into a little, would not have any weight.

He was in favor of the amendment, and would like to see it extended to all slaves, for as the law now is, the interest of the master does not prompt him to oppose the conviction of a slave, and the criminal law was administered upon slaves with an iron hand unmingled with mercy.

Owners of slaves in our State when they sell slaves always sell the worst and immoral ones, and it is not to be supposed that owners of slaves in other States would not do the same! Most certainly it is.

The amendment of Mr. Talbut was then lost, 42 to 53.

Mr. WINTERSMITH offered to amend by prohibiting the sale of slaves imported at any time within five years thereafter.

Mr. WRIGHT moved the previous question. The question being taken "shall the main question be now put?" The yeas and nays being called it was carried, 58 to 36.

Mr. HANSON moved that the House do now adjourn. The yeas and nays being called it was lost, 24 to 71.

Mr. HAGGARD moved to re-consider the vote by which the previous question was seconded.

Mr. HANSON thought this a very important bill and he hoped the House would not refuse to give an opportunity of debating it.

Mr. TOWLES thought the House, as demonstrated by the call of the yeas and nays, was as full as it could be this session, there being 95 members present.

Mr. HAGGARD said he moved a re-consideration for the purpose of settling the matter now, and order the bill to its third reading, at which time it could be debated.

Mr. T. D. BROWN had never called the previous question and he never would. He was in favor of allowing full and free discussion on all matters.

Mr. HAGGARD then withdrew the motion to re-consider.

Mr. HANSON moved that the House do now (hall past two) adjourn.

The yeas and nays being called, the motion was lost; 42 to 54.

The question being on the adoption of the amendment offered by Mr. Wintersmith, the yeas and nays being called, it was lost; 44 to 50.

The question now being on ordering the bill to its third reading, the yeas and nays being called, it was carried; 55 to 40.

Mr. HAGGARD moved that the bill have its third reading by its title now.

Mr. HANSON moved that the House do now adjourn; lost.

The SPEAKER decided the motion out of order, unless the constitutional provision and rule of the House were dispensed with; the bill on this day having been ordered to be engrossed, in order to its third reading, and the engrossment not having been made.

Mr. T. D. BROWN appealed from the decision of the chair.

That point of order was discussed by Messrs. Collins, Wintersmith, T. D. Brown, Hardy, Haggard, Towles and Newell.

It was moved that the House do now adjourn. The yeas and nays being called, it was lost; 41 to 50.

Mr. TURNER moved a call of the roll, and ten were absent.

Mr. HANSON moved a call of the House; done—the absentees were excused.

Mr. BUSH moved that the House do now (four o'clock) adjourn; the yeas and nays being called it was lost, 37 to 56.

Mr. T. D. BROWN withdrew the appeal from the decision of the chair.

Mr. WRIGHT renewed it.

The question of order was discussed by Messrs. Wintersmith, Combs, Collins, Hanson, Harris, Hughes, Hardy, T. D. Brown and Cavan.

The question now being, "shall the decision of the chair stand as the judgment of the House?" the yeas and nays being called, the chair was overruled, 41 to 49.

Mr. T. D. BROWN moved that the House do now (five o'clock) adjourn, but withdrew on request.

The bill was then read a third time, when

Mr. WINTERSMITH offered an amendment as an engrossed rider, prohibiting the sale of slaves imported, at any time within three years thereafter. And then the House adjourned.

### For the Commonwealth.

#### TAYLOR MEETING IN MADISON.

In accordance with a previous call, published in the Richmond Whig Chronicle, a large number of the citizens of Madison, composed of both Whigs and Democrats, friendly to the election of GEN. TAYLOR as President of the United States, assembled at the Court House in Richmond, on Monday the 7th inst., to appoint delegates to the Taylor Convention, proposed to be held in Frankfort on the 24th of February, to select Electors for President and Vice President. The meeting was organized by appointing J. S. Turner, President, Samuel M. Fox, Wm. Harris, John C. Chambers, Esq., James Black, Col. Housh Stanley and Abner Oldham, Vice-Presidents, and Robert Clark, Secretary.

After an explanation from the President, of the object of the meeting, and its character, as being irrespective of party—together with a concise and appropriate sketch of the merits of GEN. TAYLOR, and his high claims upon the American People, Col. Wm. H. Caperton addressed the meeting in a manly and animated strain, of eloquence worthy of the occasion. When he concluded his masterly speech, he was succeeded by Dr. Alexander Miller, Col. D. Black, Jr., Addison White, C. F. Burnam and Maj. R. Runyon, whose efforts in favor of GEN. Taylor, re-ceived, and justly merited the applause of the large and attentive assembly.

Col. Wm. H. Caperton offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

- Resolved, That we hereby again zealously nominate GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR, as our candidate for President of the United States, at the next election.
- Resolved, That we approve of the proposed Taylor Convention, to be held in Frankfort on the 24th day of this month, to select electors for President and Vice President of the United States, and that all the voters of Madison county, friendly to the election of GEN. Taylor to the Presidency, be appointed delegates to said Convention.
- Resolved, That if it shall be deemed expedient by said Convention, to appoint delegates to a National Convention, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, that these delegates be appointed by the voters of this county, to use their best exertions to have the delegates to said Convention instructed to vote for GEN. Taylor, and to use their best efforts to secure his nomination.
- Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the Whigs of this (the Gibraltar) Congressional district, with great unanimity, together with a very respectable portion of Democrats, greatly prefer GEN. Taylor as their candidate for the Presidency, to all others.
- Resolved, That those who voted against the rejected resolutions, in the meeting held in this place on the 26th of last month, do not do so in consequence of any hostility to GEN. Taylor, but with the avowed object to separate the action of that meeting from this, and thereby to advance the interest and prospects of GEN. Taylor.
- Resolved, That the President and Secretary sign the proceedings of this meeting, and that all the papers in Kentucky, are hereby requested to publish the same.

ROBT. CLARK, Sec'y. SQUIRE TURNER, Pres't.

### For the Commonwealth.

#### WHIG MEETING IN NICHOLAS.

At a Whig meeting held in the town of Carlisle, Nicholas county, Kentucky, on the 5th day of February 1848, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the Whig Convention to be held on the 24th instant, at Frankfort, for the purpose of selecting suitable candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, J. H. Boyce, was called to the Chair, and FITCH MCKEE, was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Thos. E. Quisenberry, the following resolutions were adopted.

- Resolved, That Thomas W. Hinde, John Hall, Hiram Norton, Jno. F. Piper, Jno. W. Sharp, Willis C. Rogers, Washington Readman, George R. Foster, A. S. Wall, V. B. Elden, J. P. Gore, R. H. Hendon, J. F. McMillan, Thomas E. Quisenberry, John S. McGowan, John Dougherty and John P. Campbell, be, and they are hereby appointed delegates to represent the Whigs of Nicholas county, in the Convention to be held in Frankfort, on the 24th instant, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor.
- Resolved, That to ensure the triumphant success of the Whig party in the next gubernatorial election, we deem it important that Convention men, "good and true," should be chosen as candidates for the office of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and to that end, our delegates are instructed to use every effort to secure the nomination of those who are true and distinguished for their uniform and consistent advocacy of the great principles of constitutional reform.
- Resolved, That our said delegates, or those who may attend, be instructed to vote in Convention for the men whom they consider most available.
- Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that General Z. Taylor is the best choice of the Whigs of this county, as a candidate for President of the United States.
- Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Frankfort Daily and Weekly Commonwealth and Kentucky Atlas, and that the *Nicholas Herald* and *Nicholas Atlas*, be and they are instructed to publish the same.

FITCH MCKEE, Sec'y.

IMPORTANT FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—The Louisville papers of yesterday, bring us important news from the Rio Grande. Lieut. Franklin came passenger on the Maria Bart to New Orleans, direct from Gen. Wool's headquarters at Monterey, which place he left on the 13th of January.

"Just before he left, an express was received from Saltillo from Col. Hamtrauck, in command of the forces there, stating that a report had reached him from a source entitled to credit, that a force of Mexicans, 10,000 strong, under command of Gen. Bustamente, were marching down from San Luis upon Saltillo. The report even particularizes the points from whence the troops had been raised, but so frequent are the stampedes upon that line, very little credit was attached to the report. Our forces there were in good condition, and perfectly willing to be attacked whenever the enemy thought best to make the experiment.

"Upon the receipt of this news Gen. Wool had apprised the merchants at Monterey, Camargo, Matamoros, and other ports, that he could afford them no protection in the way of escorts. From another source we learn that Col. Carasco, a Mexican officer who has rendered himself rather conspicuous, is at Monterey, proposing to enter into negotiations with Gen. Wool for a pronunciamento against the existing Government in Mexico and in favor of the United States, on the part of the States of Tamaulipas, New Leon and Coahuila. He also proposes to bring in Gen. Canales, that cowardly chief of guerrillas, who has given us so much trouble upon the Rio Grande. Col. Carasco has been for a long time residing in Matamoros with his family, and appears friendly to the Americans. We know not what degree of credit to attach to this report."

## DAQUERREAN ROOMS.

THE subscriber with pleasure acknowledges the liberal patronage received while on his visit to this city last Summer, and feels satisfied that his skill in this Art is so well known, that he need only say that he is again ready to receive Visitors, at the Rooms he formerly occupied, at Mr. MERI-WINTERSMITH, on Main Street, where he would invite citizens and visitors of Frankfort and vicinity to call and see specimens. February 1, 1848. J. A. KIMBALL.

### Fencing Nails.

20 KEGS and 10 penny Nails for fences; just received by Jan. 1, 1848. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

### Beautiful Engravings.

A FEW copies of the beautiful engravings, on steel, by Ladd, of "The Spirit of '76," and "Signing the Declaration of Independence," for sale by WM. M. TODD. Frankfort, Feb. 7, 1848.

### Juvenile Books.

THE largest and best selected assortment ever offered for sale in this place, at TODD'S BOOKSTORE. January 6.

## General Advertisements.

### Frankfort & Cincinnati Regular Packet.

THE SUPERIOR STEAMER ISAAC SHREVE, H. CLAXON, Master, will run as a regular packet between Frankfort and Cincinnati. The Isaac Shreve will leave Frankfort for Cincinnati every Monday and Friday at 10 A. M. Will leave Cincinnati every Thursday evening at 3 P. M. Leaves Cincinnati for Frankfort every Sunday at 10 A. M. For Frankfort and Cincinnati every Wednesday at 11 A. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to J. LINDSEY, Agent. January 22, 1848.

### REGULAR PACKET.

THE new and elegant steamer SEA GULL, JOHN J. HORTON, Master, will leave Frankfort, for Louisville, every Sunday and Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leaves Louisville for Frankfort every Monday and Thursday, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Oct. 1, 1846—5—11

### The Steamboat Blue Wing

HAVING undergone thorough repairs and refitting, will again resume her regular trade on Saturday, 4th September next, as a REGULAR PACKET.

The Steamer BLUE WING, Captain H. I. Tono, leaves Frankfort for Louisville every Friday morning. Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Wednesday at 12 o'clock. Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Monday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock. August 31, 1847—11—11

HARRY L. TODD. ROBERT H. CRITTENDEN. TODD & CRITTENDEN, Wholesale and Retail Grocers, AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, FRANKFORT, KY. January 25, 1848

## OHIO TYPE FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers have established a NEW TYPE FOUNDRY in Cincinnati, opposite the Markets, Exchange and Madison Turnpike, on Walnut street, and are prepared to furnish







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